

# Russia Refuses to Surrender; Will Defend Petrograd

Lenine Reports That Peace Parley Has Probably Been Broken Off

## Bolsheviki Await Petrograd Attack

Teutons Cross Dnieper; Francis Arrives at Vologda, Far From the Capital

Peace negotiations between Russia and Germany have, in all probability, been broken off. Nicolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, has issued an official statement saying that the Russian delegates to Brest-Litovsk have ordered a train to take them back to Petrograd, and interpreting this as an indication that the Germans mean to continue the war and advance to Petrograd. Earlier dispatches stated that a German ultimatum had given the Russian delegates three days in which to sign the German-drawn peace treaty.

German detachments are continuing their forward movement into Russia, and have reached the Dnieper River north of Kiev. Berlin also reports that Austrian contingents have started an advance into the Ukraine north of the Pruth River. The situation in Petrograd is obscure, though preparations for defense are apparently under way. The British, French, American and Japanese ambassadors have left the capital, the American and Japanese envoys having reached Vologda, hundreds of miles to the eastward.

Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has demanded that King Ferdinand of Rumania, as the first condition of peace, abdicate in favor of his brother or some other personage acceptable to the Central Powers.

American consent to an expedition of Japanese and Chinese to police Eastern Siberia and prevent German seizure of supplies there is expected to be given soon. France and Great Britain are in favor of this move. The subject was considered by the President and his advisers yesterday.

## Lenine Reports Parley Ended; Calls Nation to Fight

LONDON, March 2.—A message received by the Bolshevik government in Petrograd from Brest-Litovsk, dated Friday, ordering a train under military guard to meet the Russian delegates at Torshets, was considered by the government as probably signifying that the peace negotiations have been broken off, according to a wireless communication received here from Petrograd last night.

The communication, signed by Lenine, follows:

"To all the councils: The following message was received from Brest-Litovsk: 'To the Council of Commissioners, Petrograd: Send us a train to Torshets, near Pavk, escorted by sufficiently large forces. Communicate with Krylenko concerning the body-guard.' (Signed) KARAHAN."

"This message most probably signifies that the peace negotiations have been broken off by the Germans. We must be ready for an immediate German advance on Petrograd and on all fronts. It is necessary that all the people rise and strengthen the measures for defense."

LENINE.

The Russian peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk were informed that hostilities would cease only when the peace treaty was signed, says a Russian official statement received here today. Three days were allowed for the negotiations, beginning to-day.

Dispatches received by the Exchange Telegraph Company, filed in Petrograd at 6 p. m. Thursday, indicate that the German advance into Russia has been resumed.

Advance Thirty-five Miles

A forward movement by the invaders of some thirty-five miles, beyond Polotsk, midway between Dvinsk and Vitebsk, is reported in these advices, the Germans pushing on despite the fact that the railway had been blown up and the stores of provisions in their way destroyed.

German troops are also reported to be moving slowly toward Luga from Pskov, at which place they are said to have concentrated a division of infantry supported by cavalry and heavy and light artillery.

The Germans likewise are declared to be moving on Sebezh, eighty miles northeast of Dvinsk.

The German official statement from Berlin announces that the Teuton

## A More Deadly Gas

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Government chemists are said to have discovered a gas that is more deadly than any German variety. Preparations are making to manufacture it in large quantities. The Ordnance Department is pushing rapidly to completion an experimental plant for filling shells with killing fumes. The same plant will load containers with chemicals to be converted into gas at the front. It is proposed also to erect a gasmaking laboratory in France.

## Third Liberty Loan for War Anniversary

April 6, Marking Our Entry Into Conflict, Selected by McAdoo

WASHINGTON, March 1.—On April 6, the first anniversary of the United States entry into the war, the third Liberty Loan will open. There will be a campaign of three or four weeks.

In announcing the date to-night, Secretary McAdoo said the amount of the loan, the interest rate and other features, such as convertibility of bonds of payment, are yet to be determined and that new legislation will be necessary before plans can be completed.

The fact that the amount of the loan is dependent on further legislation indicates that it will be for more than \$3,000,000,000, the remainder of authorized but unused bonds, and the fact that certificates of indebtedness now being sold in anticipation of the loan bear 4½ per cent affords some indication of the interest rate.

Pending Bills to Decide Amount

How large the loan shall be depends largely, however, on the fate of the pending war finance bill, carrying an appropriation of \$500,000,000, and action on the railroad bill, with its appropriation of a similar amount.

Although Mr. McAdoo made no specific announcement, it is now taken for granted that there will be but one more loan before June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

After stating the date of the campaign opening, the Secretary continued: "The amount, terms and conditions of the loan have not yet been decided, but the features are dependent on further legislation. I expect to ask the Congress at an early date to grant the necessary additional authority. Of course, the opening date of the campaign is somewhat dependent upon the new legislation, but it is hoped and believed that the matter can be considered and determined in ample time to begin the campaign on the date suggested."

"April 6 will forever be a consecrated day in American history, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war for the honor and rights of America and freedom of the world should be celebrated with a nationwide drive for another Liberty Loan."

"The campaign should begin with great demonstrations of patriotism in

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## Hog Island to Turn Out 50 Ships in 1918

By July 1, 1919, Whole 120 Ordered Will Be Ready

## Corporation Enters A Spirited Defence

Graft Denied, Salaries Defended, Labor Praised to Senators

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Hog Island worm turned to-day and took the aggressive, took it with teeth. After having been muffled by Admiral Bowles, the American International Corporation to-day spoke in its own defence to the country through the Senate Commerce Committee.

Harris De Haven Connick, a vice-president of the American International, was put forward as the spokesman after Senior Vice-President Baldwin had explained that the corporation had no attorneys in connection with the investigation other than the Attorney General of the United States, in as much as by virtue of its contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation the American International Corporation becomes a part of the government.

Mr. Connick is a good advocate as well as a good engineer. He emphatically and spiritedly declared:

"That there had been no waste at Hog Island."

"That the high cost was the cost of speed."

"That labor was efficient and patriotic."

"That the high salaries executives were more than earning their pay."

"That there had been no graft."

Dwarfs Panama Canal

That, giving due weight to the element of speed, the Hog Island enterprise dwarfs the Panama Canal, the Panama Canal and any other single construction enterprise ever undertaken.

That the fabrication process is the only way in which ships can be built in sufficient numbers to meet the marine transportation problem—"and it will build them."

That it is certain success likely insures to America shipbuilding supremacy for all time.

That in the American International and its organization and affiliations, which ramify all through American engineering and industry and reach around the world, the United States possessed an exceptional agency for the successful carrying out of the idea of standardization—fabrication of ships.

Mr. Connick, who was the builder of the Panama International Exposition at

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# Americans Beat Germans In Hand-to-Hand Fight; Many Lost on Both Sides

Two Attacks Made on Americans

U. S. Forces Weather Gas Attack, Then Bayonet Storming Trenches

## Captain Meets Foe On No Man's Land

West Pointer Killed Heading Off Fleeing Enemy; 3 Prisoners Captured

[By The Associated Press]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 1.—American troops repulsed a strong German attack this morning in the salient north of Toul. There were many American casualties, one of the killed being a captain who was graduated from West Point in 1917. The raid was a complete failure, three German prisoners remaining in American hands. The ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead.

A driving wet snow was falling this morning, when the Germans opened fire on the American salient with every weapon at their command. Seventy-sevens, heavy shells and gas shells fell in a perfect whirlwind on our trenches for half an hour. At the same time other enemy shells in great numbers were dropping on the American battery positions.

Men Don Gas Masks; Wait for the Attack

The Germans, evidently thinking that the Americans in this section, having had no taste of gas a few days ago, would fear it now, let loose great quantities of poisonous gas, but the men put on their masks and only a few were affected by it. So intense was the fire that the woods back of the salient were shot to pieces.

At 6 o'clock the barrage fire lifted on the trenches to the right of the salient and Germans numbering 240 came sweeping forward under the protection of their fire. They came apparently intending to make a big haul and jumped into what was left of the trenches, but there, instead of the easy time anticipated, found the Americans all ready for battle. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting began.

One American captain rallied his men with rifles and machine guns and went through the American wire entanglements into No Man's Land and there waited for the enemy, whom he expected to be driven out by his comrades in the trenches.

He was right, for soon groups of the enemy started back through the wire entanglements and in shell holes, still fighting desperately, the American barrage fire began sweeping No Man's Land, catching many running Prussians who had enough of American methods. The barrage swept back and forth, making sure of doing all possible damage to the foe.

When the enemy had been driven out of the positions the bodies of ten German soldiers were found in the American trenches. Two German officers were entangled in the wire and many bodies were in sight. Eight were visible through the snowstorm at one point. The ground was littered with enemy hand grenades, boxes of explosives for destroying dugouts and incendiary bombs which they had no opportunity to use.

They managed, however, to drop incendiary bombs in two dugouts which were destroyed by fire, but no Americans were in them. If the Germans captured any prisoners, which is doubtful, there were not more than two or three, possibly from a listening post. Of the missing many were probably buried. Digging for them is now proceeding and others may be accounted for.

Two German prisoners were wounded and the other taken was unhurt, except for a welt on one of

Barrage Catches Fleeing Prussians

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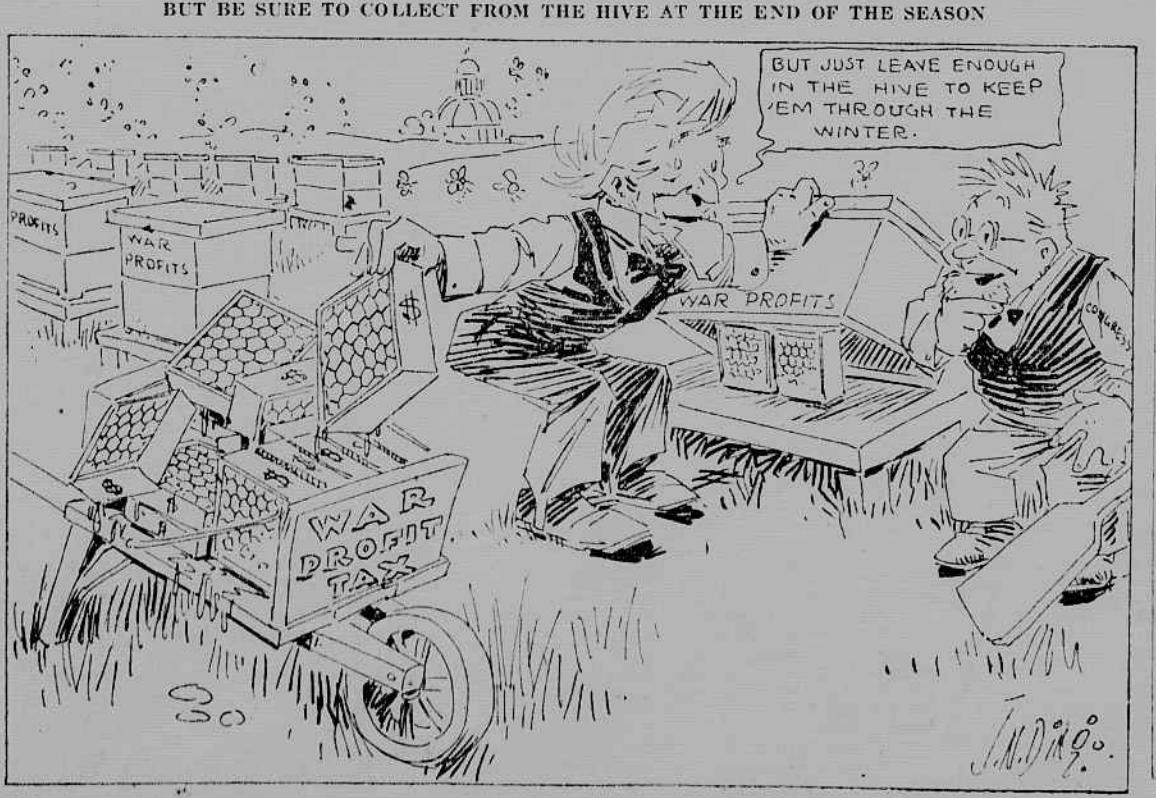
Washington Silent On Pope's Peace Stand

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Neither the State Department nor the Italian Embassy attributed to the "Osservatore Romano" the Vatican organ, endorsing Chancellor von Hertling's speech as satisfactory to the Holy See.

Unofficially, it was pointed out to-day, that this government had no answer to make to the Pope's peace offer, but that the statements contained in President Wilson's reply soon after the first overtures from the Vatican were received.

## WHY NOT LET 'EM WORK?



PABLO CASALS, only N. Y. Recital